United Nations A/65/768

General Assembly

Distr.: General
3 March 2011

Original: English

Sixty-fifth session
Agenda item 9
Report of the Economic and Social Council

Revision of the General Regulations of the World Food Programme

Note by the Secretary-General

By its resolution 2011/1 of 18 February 2011, the Economic and Social Council recommended to the General Assembly the adoption of a draft resolution entitled "Revision of the General Regulations of the World Food Programme" (see annex).

11-25070 (E) 030311

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Annex

Revision of the General Regulations of the World Food Programme

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 48/162 of 20 December 1993, 50/8 of 1 November 1995 and 53/223 of 7 April 1999,

1. *Decides*, subject to the concurrence of the Conference of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, that the members of the Executive Board of the World Food Programme shall be elected for a term of three years from among the States included in the lists[1] set out in the Basic Texts of the World Food Programme, in accordance with the following distribution of seats, it being understood that this allocation of seats creates no precedent for the composition of other United Nations bodies of limited membership:

(a) Eight members from the States included in list A, four members to be elected by the Economic and Social Council and four by the Council of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations;

(b) Seven members from the States included in list B, four members to be elected by the Economic and Social Council and three by the Council of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations;

(c) Five members from the States included in list C, two members to be elected by the Economic and Social Council and three by the Council of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations;

(d) Twelve members from the States included in list D, six members to be elected by the Economic and Social Council and six by the Council of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations;

(e) Three members from the States included in list E, two members to be elected by the Economic and Social Council and one by the Council of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations;

(f) One additional member rotating among the States included in lists A, B and C to be elected by the Council of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations; the pattern of rotation shall be as follows:

(i) A State from list A to be elected to occupy the additional seat every other term, starting from 1 January 2012;

(ii) A State from list B to be elected to occupy the additional seat every fourth term, starting from 1 January 2015;

(iii) A State from list C to be elected to occupy the additional seat every fourth term, starting from 1 January 2021;

2. *Also decides* that the rotating seat will henceforth rotate on a permanent basis among the States included in lists A, B and C, as described in paragraph 1 (f) above, without the need for a further review, unless such a review is requested by a

[1] Reproduced in E/1998/L.1/Add.4, annex II.

majority of the Board members, and, in any event, not before the completion of one full rotation scheme of four terms;

3. *Further decides* that, subject to the concurrence of the Conference of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, the revised General Regulations shall enter into force on 1 January 2012.

United Nations A/65/769–S/2011/109

General Assembly
Security Council

Distr.: General
3 March 2011

Original: English

General Assembly
Sixty-fifth session
Agenda item 34
Protracted conflicts in the GUAM area and their implications for international peace, security and development

Security Council
Sixty-sixth year

Identical letters dated 2 March 2011 from the Permanent Representative of Georgia to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council

I have the honour to transmit herewith the statement of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Georgia regarding the forthcoming fifteenth round of the Geneva discussions scheduled for 4 March 2011 (see annex).

I should be grateful if the present letter and its annex could be circulated as a document of the sixty-fifth session of the General Assembly, under agenda item 34, and of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Alexander **Lomaia**
Permanent Representative

11-25164 (E) 070311

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Annex to the identical letters dated 2 March 2011 from the Permanent Representative of Georgia to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council

Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Georgia

Statement of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Georgia regarding the forthcoming fifteenth round of the Geneva Discussions scheduled for 4 March 2011

The fifteenth round of the Geneva discussions on the security and stability in Georgia's occupied regions of Abkhazia and Tskhinvali region/South Ossetia and the safe and dignified return of the internally displaced persons and refugees will be held on 4 March 2011.

It is planned to hold the meetings of the two working groups, in which participants will take part in an individual capacity. Deliberations will be moderated by the European Union, the United Nations and the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE) and will be attended by the participants from Georgia, the Russian Federation and the United States of America. The Head of the provisional administration of the former South Ossetian Autonomous District, Mr. Dimitri Sanakoev, and the Chairman of the Government of the Autonomous Republic of Abkhazia, Mr. Giorgi Baramia, will take part in the forthcoming round together with the representatives of the proxy regimes from Tskhinvali and Sokhumi.

Participants from Georgia will raise three central issues at the next round of the Geneva Discussions.

First, the Russian Federation has to undertake the non-use of force commitment towards Georgia. Following the initiative of the President Saakashvili not to use force against the occupation forces of Russia, as well as the proxy regimes in Sokhumi and Tskhinvali, there is a need for Russia to reciprocate with the similar obligation. Georgia's pledge, also reified in the letters of the President to the Secretaries-General of the United Nations, OSCE and NATO, as well as the Presidents of the European Commission, the European Parliament, the European Council and the United States, constitutes the unilateral assumption of binding obligation under international law. The Georgian side would like, once again, to reiterate that Russia's rhetoric on the necessity to sign a non-use of force agreement between Tbilisi on the one hand and Sokhumi and Tskhinvali on the other has a sole aim of legitimizing the proxy regimes under international law and is a clumsy excuse to avoid its own responsibility of non-use of force. After Georgia's unilateral pledge, the time has come for the Russian Federation to assume the non-use of force obligation. With this step Russia will demonstrate that its intentions towards Georgia are peaceful and that no further military aggression is planned against its sovereign neighbour.

The second issue that will be raised by the participants from Tbilisi is the necessity of establishing international security arrangements in the occupied Georgian regions. Because of Russia's decision to get rid of the United Nations and

OSCE presences from Abkhazia and the Tskhinvali region/South Ossetia and artificial obstacles, as a result of which the European Union Monitoring Mission is unable to enter the occupied regions, security and human rights situation in these regions lacks transparency and accountability. Security arrangements, comprising international peacekeeping and police forces, will stabilize the situation in the occupied regions, contribute to the overall stability in the wider region and be conducive to the safe return of internally displaced persons to their homes. In this context, Ministry of Foreign Affairs would like to underline that Tbilisi is carefully watching developments in New York. We are receiving alarming information that the Russian Federation is trying to suffocate the current United Nations team by blocking the financing mechanisms necessary for its functioning. The Georgian side is ready to engage in the dialogue with the Russian Federation and the United Nations in order to find ways to continue United Nations participation in the Geneva Discussions and the joint incident prevention and response mechanisms. It will be a great loss for the Geneva process and the confidence-building process in general if Russia succeeds, yet again, in diminishing the international involvement in the peace process.

The third issue that is on the table, but on which there is no progress because of Russia's unwillingness to engage, is the return of internally displaced persons and refugees in safety and dignity to their places of habitual residence. Russia has been blocking the return process through various artificial reasons. This time we hope that Moscow will unlock the process and that substantial discussions will take place on the modalities of return of internally displaced persons and refugees, without discrimination, to all parts of occupied Abkhazia and the Tskhinvali region/South Ossetia.

At the fifteenth round of the Geneva Discussions, the Georgian authorities will once again request full cooperation from the Russian side regarding the series of explosions on the territory of Georgia from September to November 2010. All relevant materials have been submitted to the Russian side through the Swiss Embassy in Tbilisi as well as on the margins of the fourteenth round of the Geneva talks in December 2010. However, no response has been received from the Russian side thus far. It is alarming that Russia seems to be covering up the persons, who are currently located within the occupied Georgian regions and who seem to be involved in the organization of a series of terrorist acts.

Together with these issues, the Georgian side will draw the attention of the co-chairs to the unacceptably hostile statements voiced from Moscow over the last few weeks. Several Russian legislators have issued groundless and absurd but alarming accusations that Georgia is allegedly behind the tragic terrorist attack in Domodedovo. Such statements clearly demonstrate that current Russian regime is in the process of creating an image of Georgia as the enemy in order to justify its impotence and failures in domestic and international affairs.

Moreover, participants from Tbilisi will bring to the attention of the relevant working groups several appalling facts that have come to light since the recent Geneva round in December 2010. Among such facts are the blatant violations of the property rights in both occupied regions and the launch of the so-called population census by the Sokhumi proxy regime: the census is clearly aimed at legitimizing the results of the heinous crimes of ethnic cleansing undertaken during the last two decades by Moscow and its proxy forces. Property rights will be discussed as a

separate agenda item in the second working group, and participants from Tbilisi will categorically request the reversal of the discriminatory policy towards ethnic Georgians.

Another issue that will once again be raised by the Georgian side will be the necessity of releasing all detained persons currently held in illegal captivity in the occupied territories. While some progress has been reached in this regard recently, several people still remain in detention and their release is mandatory.

During the fifteenth round the Georgian side will once again voice its concerns over the facts of infringing cultural heritage in the occupied regions and will request that relevant international organizations become more actively involved in scrutinizing the protection of cultural heritage.

Tbilisi, 1 March 2011

United Nations A/65/770

General Assembly

Distr.: General
4 March 2011

Original: English

Sixty-fifth session
Agenda items 20 and 27

Sustainable development

Social development

Letter dated 1 March 2011 from the Permanent Representative of Uzbekistan to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to convey to you the information on social and economic development in Uzbekistan (see annex).

It would be highly appreciated if you could have the present letter and its annex circulated as a document of the General Assembly under agenda items 20 and 27.

Murad **Askarov**
Permanent Representative of the Republic of Uzbekistan

11-25242 (E) 070311 070311

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Annex to the letter dated 1 March 2011 from the Permanent Representative of Uzbekistan to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

[Original: Russian]

Information on social and economic development in the Republic of Uzbekistan

I. The stable, balanced development of the economy and society as well as sustainable, high levels of economic growth were achieved in 2010 by implementing the most important national socio-economic development priorities for that year, which were identified by the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan, Mr. Islam Karimov, at a Government meeting held on 29 January 2010. These priorities included a programme of anti-crisis measures to prevent and neutralize the consequences of the global financial and economic crisis and the adoption of comprehensive programmes.

Economic growth was 8.5 per cent in 2010. Gross domestic product (GDP) in terms of purchasing power parity was $92.3 billion, compared with $81.1 billion in 2009.

Furthermore, high growth rates were achieved in all main sectors of the economy: industrial production increased by 8.3 per cent; agricultural production by 6.8 per cent; retail sales grew by 14.7 per cent; and remunerated services by 13.4 per cent. The State budget was implemented with a surplus equivalent to 0.3 per cent of GDP. Inflation stood at 7.3 per cent and did not exceed projections.

In 2010, investment in Uzbekistan was 13.6 per cent greater than in 2009, totalling $9.7 billion (25 per cent of GDP). Approximately 72 per cent of investment was in construction, including 38 per cent for the purchase of equipment and advanced technologies. Foreign investment and credit accounted for 28.8 per cent of all capital expenditure, and direct foreign investment exceeded $2.4 billion.

Measures to support domestic exporters, to diversify exports and to develop new external markets helped to increase exports by 10.8 per cent and to achieve a positive balance of foreign trade estimated to be above $4.2 billion.

As a result of the steps taken to expand and increase the localization of production, 17.5 per cent of all exports were localized goods.

In 2010, owing to localized production, import substitution was estimated to total $3.7 billion or 1.3 times more than the figure in 2009 ($2.9 billion).

Income levels and structures and public welfare are undergoing major qualitative changes. In 2010, public sector wages, pensions, social benefits and scholarships rose by 32 per cent, with real income increasing by 23.5 per cent.

II. Presidential Decree No. PP-1442 of 15 December 2010, entitled "Priorities for the development of industry in the Republic of Uzbekistan for the period 2011 to 2015", was adopted to ensure the sustainable, dynamic and balanced development of industry in the country and to deepen structural reforms aimed at diversifying its main industries, increasing export potential and further enhancing the efficiency and competitiveness of industries, complexes and enterprises through

their modernization and the technical and technological upgrading of production. This programme provides for the implementation of more than 500 projects at a cost of approximately $50 billion.

Furthermore, Presidential Decree No. PP-1446 of 21 December 2010, entitled "Accelerating the development of infrastructure, transport and communications systems for the period 2011 to 2015", was adopted to ensure the swift development of production, transport and communications infrastructure in close coordination with programmes for the long-term development of the national economy and territory and, on that basis, to create new jobs, increase employment and steadily improve living standards.

A programme of measures is being implemented to deepen and widen economic reform in Uzbekistan for the period 2011 to 2015, as well as measures to improve the business environment in the country. Their purpose is to further liberalize and accelerate the transition to a free market economy, to foster a positive business environment and to introduce a globally accepted system of criteria for assessing the development of these processes in industrial and economic sectors and within the national economy as a whole.

III. The following have been identified as the major priorities for the 2011 socio-economic development programme of Uzbekistan:

The continuation of structural adjustment policies and the swift development of high-technology industries and products, aimed at enhancing competitiveness and strengthening the position of Uzbekistan in global markets;

Modernization, technical and technological upgrading of production and the accelerated reform of leading sectors of the economy, with particular attention paid to the modernization and technical and technological upgrading of agriculture;

The attraction of wide-scale foreign investment and the establishment of more favourable conditions for foreign investors;

The comprehensive and accelerated development of infrastructure, transport and communications systems;

The continued prioritization of social development, primarily upgrading and equipping educational and health-care facilities;

The fast growth of small businesses and private entrepreneurship, and the establishment of the best possible business environment; and,

Sustainable solutions to promote employment and create new jobs.

United Nations A/65/771–S/2011/115

General Assembly
Security Council

Distr.: General
7 March 2011
English
Original: Arabic

General Assembly
Sixty-fifth session
Agenda item 36
The situation in the Middle East

Security Council
Sixty-sixth year

Identical letters dated 1 March 2011 from the Permanent Representative of Lebanon to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council

On instructions from my Government, I transmit to you herewith a statistical summary of the violations of Security Council resolution 1701 (2006) committed by Israel in January 2011 (see annex).

I should be grateful if you would have the present letter and its annex circulated as a document of the sixty-fifth session of the General Assembly, under agenda item 36, and of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Nawaf **Salam**
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

11-25823 (E) 110311 140311

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Annex to the identical letters dated 1 March 2011 from the Permanent Representative of Lebanon to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council

Israeli violations, acts of aggression and other activities during the month of January 2011

Date	*Time*	*Land violations*
6 January 2011	1630	The Israeli enemy at its *gh*2 position east of Ra's Naqurah directed two searchlights towards Lebanese territory.
Between 10 and 12 January 2011	—	Opposite Abbasiyah, the Israeli enemy installed a solar-powered surveillance camera directed towards Lebanese territory.
12 January 2011	1230	On the outskirts of Rumaysh, members of an Israeli enemy patrol breached the technical fence and summoned and abducted herdsman Charbel Al-Khouri, who was within liberated Lebanese territory. They took him to occupied Palestinian territory before releasing him at 0200 hours on 13 January 2011.
13 January 2011	1330	An Israeli enemy civilian at the *sh*34 position (Fatima Gate — 3) used a video camera to film the Kafr Killa Lebanese Army position for five minutes.
15 January 2011	1325	While an Israeli enemy patrol was moving between its positions at *gh*21 (south of Mazra'at Duhayrah) and *gh*20 (Duhayrah Gate), one member of the patrol photographed the sentry at the Lebanese Army position at Duhayrah.
	1450	As an Israeli enemy patrol was leaving its position at *gh*21 (south of Mazra'at Duhayrah), one patrol member pointed a weapon in the direction of the sentry at the Lebanese Army position at Duhayrah.
18 January 2011	1230	The Israeli enemy raked the area between Sammaqah and Ruwaysat al-Alam with medium-weapons fire while, at the same time, hostile vehicles moved between those two positions.
19 January 2011	1130	Members of an Israeli enemy patrol halted near the *gh*21 position (south of Mazra'at Duhayrah) and addressed indecent language to the sentry at the Lebanese Army position at Duhayrah.

Date	*Time*	*Land violations*
20 January 2011	0955	Members of a three-man Israeli enemy patrol crossed the technical fence separating the area of the occupied Shab'a Farms with regard to which Lebanon maintains a claim from the liberated area on the outskirts of the town of Kafr Shuba, penetrating some 20 metres into Lebanese territory and remaining there for two minutes.
25 January 2011	1700	The Israeli enemy raked the area around Sammaqah with medium-weapons fire while, at the same time, a hostile helicopter circled over the occupied Shab'a Farms.
	2315	An Israeli enemy patrol directed a searchlight towards the Lebanese Army checkpoint at Udaysah.
26 January 2011	1145	Using a megaphone, the Israeli enemy opposite the town of Abbasiyah threatened Lebanese citizen Youssef Shahhab, who was working on his land inside Lebanese territory.
	1430	Two of the Israeli enemy crossed the technical fence separating the area of the occupied Shab'a Farms with regard to which Lebanon maintains a claim from the liberated area on the outskirts of the town of Kafr Shuba, penetrating some 20 metres into Lebanese territory and remaining there for five minutes.
	2205	The Israeli enemy fired four flare shells between the Sammaqah and Ruwaysat al-Alam positions in the occupied Shab'a Farms.
27 January 2011	1045	Members of an Israeli enemy patrol halted near the gate opposite the Lebanese Army checkpoint at Udaysah and observed checkpoint personnel through binoculars. Two members of the hostile patrol then pointed 12.7 mm machine guns towards the aforementioned checkpoint.
	1050	Members of an Israeli enemy patrol halted near the gate opposite the Lebanese Army checkpoint at Udaysah and pointed 12.7 mm machine guns towards the checkpoint.

Date	*Time*	*Land violations*
	1630	Members of an Israeli enemy patrol halted near the gate opposite the Lebanese Army checkpoint at Udaysah and pointed 12.7 mm machine guns towards the checkpoint.
	1830	Members of an Israeli enemy patrol directed a searchlight for five minutes towards the observation tower at the Lebanese Army observation post at Markaba.
	2030	The Israeli enemy broke into the FM wave band of the Lebanese Army position at Alma al-Sha'b: Hebrew words were heard.
28 January 2011	0750	One man of an Israeli enemy patrol, passing through the Hassan Gate, crossed the technical fence separating the area of the occupied Shab'a Farms with regard to which Lebanon maintains a claim from the liberated area on the outskirts of the town of Kafr Shuba, penetrating some 20 metres into Lebanese territory and remaining there for three minutes.
	1020	Members of an Israeli enemy patrol told Lebanese citizen Rida Dawi to leave his land on the outskirts of Aytarun, some 40 metres from the technical fence and within Lebanese territory.
	1045	Israeli enemy personnel at the Duhayrah Gate position (*gh*20) observed Lebanese territory through binoculars.
	1045	Members of an Israeli enemy patrol halted at the Fatima Gate — 4 position, directed profanities towards the personnel of the Lebanese Army observation post at the Fatima Gate and used a video camera to film that post.
29 January	1615	Members of an Israeli enemy patrol photographed the Lebanese Army observation post at the Fatima Gate and the sentry at the Fatimah Gate garden.
30 January	0245	Members of an Israeli enemy patrol halted opposite the Lebanese Army checkpoint at Udaysah and directed profanities and curses towards those manning the checkpoint.

Date	*Time*	*Land violations*
31 January	0750	Members of an Israeli enemy patrol pointed 12.7 mm machine guns towards the Lebanese Army checkpoint at Udaysah.
	1635	An Israeli enemy patrol halted opposite the Lebanese Army checkpoint at Udaysah and pointed 12.7 mm machine guns towards the checkpoint.

Date	*Time*	*Sea violations*
4 January 2011	—	The Israeli enemy carried out maintenance on the line of buoys off Ra's Naqurah, coming round to the Lebanese side, which constitutes a violation of Lebanese territorial waters.
13 January 2011	1130	An Israeli enemy maritime target was observed moving north, violating Lebanese territorial waters, one nautical mile from the line of buoys off Naqurah, 11.5 nautical miles from the coast. At 1145 hours the target had reached Ra's Sur, outside Lebanese territorial waters.
16 January 2011	2240	An Israeli enemy military launch directed a searchlight towards Lebanese territorial waters and the coast off Ra's Naqurah for five seconds on each occasion.
28 January 2011	0105	On five occasions an Israeli enemy military launch directed a searchlight towards Lebanese territorial waters for five seconds on each occasion.

Date	*Time*	*Air violations*
2 January 2011	0954	An Israeli enemy aircraft violated Lebanese airspace. It circled over the South before leaving at 0955 hours.
	1027	An Israeli enemy aircraft violated Lebanese airspace. It circled over the South before leaving at 1030 hours.
3 January 2011	0555	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace. It circled over the South before leaving at 1718 hours.

Date	*Time*	*Air violations*
	0630	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Naqurah. It circled over the South before leaving at 1810 hours over Rumaysh.
	0720	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Alma al-Sha'b. It circled over the South before leaving at 2200 hours over Rumaysh.
	0900	Two Israeli enemy warplanes violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Kafr Kila. They circled over all regions of Lebanon before leaving at 1055 hours over Alma al-Sha'b.
6 January 2011	0805	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Naqurah. It circled over the South before leaving at 1000 hours over Rumaysh.
7 January 2011	0937	An Israeli enemy aircraft violated Lebanese airspace. It circled over the South before leaving at 0946 hours.
9 January 2011	1650	An Israeli enemy warplane violated Lebanese airspace. It circled over the South before leaving at 1655 hours.
	1700	An Israeli enemy aircraft violated Lebanese airspace. It circled over the South before leaving at 1713 hours.
10 January 2011	1837	An Israeli enemy aircraft violated Lebanese airspace. It circled over the South before leaving at 1850 hours.
	1940	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Naqurah. It circled over the South and the western Bekaa before leaving at 2355 hours over Alma al-Sha'b.
11 January 2011	1155	Two Israeli enemy warplanes violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Alma al-Sha'b. They circled over all regions of Lebanon before leaving at 1330 hours over the sea off Naqurah.
	1330	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Naqurah. It circled over Beirut, the South, Riyaq and Baalbek before leaving at 0420 hours on 12 January 2010 over Rumaysh.

Date	*Time*	*Air violations*
12 January 2011	0700	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Alma al-Sha'b. It circled over the South before leaving at 1840 hours over Aytarun.
	0700	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace. It circled over the South before leaving at 2359 hours.
	0900	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Naqurah. It circled over the South and the western Bekaa before leaving at 1840 hours over Naqurah.
	0935	Israeli enemy warplanes violated Lebanese airspace. They circled over the South before leaving at 0940 hours.
	1102	Two Israeli enemy warplanes violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Kafr Kila. They circled over all regions of Lebanon before leaving at 1230 hours over Alma al-Sha'b.
	1407	Four Israeli enemy warplanes violated Lebanese airspace. They circled over the South before leaving at 1415 hours.
	2300	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Naqurah. It circled over the South before leaving at 1540 hours on 13 January 2010 over Naqurah.
13 January 2011	0700	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Naqurah. It circled over B'abda, Beirut and the South before leaving at 1950 hours over Naqurah.
	1100	Ten Israeli enemy warplanes violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Naqurah and Aytarun. They circled over all regions of Lebanon before leaving at 1145 hours over the sea off Naqurah.
	1102	Four Israeli enemy warplanes violated Lebanese airspace, entering over the sea off Batrun. They circled over all regions of Lebanon before leaving at 1215 hours over the sea off Kafr Kila.
	1500	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over the sea off Naqurah. It circled over the sea between Sidon and Naqurah before leaving at 1840 hours over the sea off Naqurah.

Date	*Time*	*Air violations*
	1859	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace. It circled over the South before leaving at 2237 hours.
17 January 2011	0740	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over the sea off Naqurah. It circled over the sea between Damur and Tyre before leaving at 0900 hours over Naqurah.
18 January 2011	1037	An Israeli enemy warplane violated Lebanese airspace. It circled over the South before leaving at 1042 hours.
	1245	An Israeli enemy aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Baalbek at a low altitude.
19 January 2011	1026	An Israeli enemy aircraft violated Lebanese airspace. It circled over the South before leaving at 1030 hours.
	1030	Two Israeli enemy warplanes violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Rumaysh. They circled over all regions of Lebanon before leaving at 1200 hours over Alma al-Sha'b.
	2235	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Naqurah. It circled over the South before leaving at 0730 hours on 20 January 2011 over Rumaysh.
20 January 2011	0030	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Kafr Kila. It circled over the Bekaa and the South before leaving at 1400 hours over Alma al-Sha'b.
	0703	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace. It circled over the South before leaving at 2235 hours.
	1210	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Naqurah. It circled over the western Bekaa and the South before leaving at 1705 hours over Naqurah.
	1711	An Israeli enemy warplane violated Lebanese airspace. It circled over the South before leaving at 1719 hours.
	1825	Israeli enemy warplanes violated Lebanese airspace. They circled over the South before leaving at 1830 hours.

Date	*Time*	*Air violations*
	2230	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Naqurah. It circled over the Riyaq and Baalbek before leaving at 0700 hours on 21 January 2011 over Naqurah.
21 January 2011	0707	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace. It circled over the South before leaving at 1405 hours.
	0930	Eight Israeli enemy warplanes violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Naqurah and the Shab'a Farms. They circled over all regions of Lebanon before leaving at 1130 hours over the sea off Naqurah.
	1135	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Alma al-Sha'b. It circled over the South and the western Bekaa before leaving at 2330 hours over Naqurah.
22 January 2011	0652	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace. It circled over the South before leaving at 1649 hours.
	0815	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Naqurah. It circled over the western Bekaa and the South before leaving at 2000 hours over Rumaysh.
23 January 2011	0945	Four Israeli enemy warplanes violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Kafr Kila. They circled over all regions of Lebanon before leaving at 1020 hours over Alma al-Sha'b.
	0955	Four Israeli enemy warplanes violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Kafr Kila. They circled over all regions of Lebanon before leaving at 1120 hours over Alma al-Sha'b.
24 January 2011	0603	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace. It circled over the South before leaving at 1832 hours.
	0840	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Naqurah. It circled over the South, the Bekaa and Beirut before leaving at 0325 hours on 25 January 2011 over Naqurah.
	2350	Israeli enemy warplanes violated Lebanese airspace. They circled over the South before leaving at 2355 hours over Alma al-Sha'b.
25 January 2011	0601	An Israeli enemy aircraft violated Lebanese airspace. It circled over the South before leaving at 0615 hours.

Date	*Time*	*Air violations*
	0705	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Naqurah. It circled over Riyaq, Baalbek, Hirmil and the South before leaving at 2255 hours over Alma al-Sha'b.
	1013	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Naqurah. It circled over the South before leaving at 1640 hours over Naqurah.
27 January 2011	1000	Israeli enemy warplanes violated Lebanese airspace. They circled over the South before leaving at 1005 hours.
28 January 2011	0045	An Israeli enemy aircraft violated Lebanese airspace. It circled over the South before leaving at 0046 hours.